men was anore and those of their men wild be in drawing as separating line between Eastern and Western Chic. Such lines are not only unnecessary but positively harmful. We have seen what Mason and Dixon's line has done for the nation—let us avoid imitating the bat example in Ohlo. Meantline, our ticket is well and hirly distributed. Every section is represented on it, and the Unionsits of every tion are pleased with it. If the Dame is a don't like the distance of the distance of the description of the late of the country would be in drawing as separating line as done for the nation—let us avoid imitating the bad example in Ohlo. Meantline, our ticket is well and hirly distributed. Every section is represented on it, and the Unionsits of every tion are pleased with it. If the Dame is a don't like the distance of the description of the late of the country would be independent of the country would be in drawing as separating line as done for the nation—let us avoid imitating the bad example in Ohlo. Meantline, our ticket is well and hirly distributed. Every section is represented on it, and the Unionsits of every tion are pleased with it. If the Dame is don't like the distance of the description of the late on the instance of the country would permit, in the section of the country would permit, in the section for the country would permit, in the section of the country would permit, and continued below two until the month of the country would permit, and continued below two until the month of the country would permit, and continued below two until the month of the country would permit, and continued below two until the month of the country would permit, and continued below two until the month of the country would permit, and continued below two until the month of the country would permit, and continued below two until the month of the country would permit, and continued below two until crats don't like the distribution, so much the worse for them.

Hard to Swallow.

Recent acts of the administration indicate that it has somewhat strangely overlooked the existence of an act of Congress passed in July, 1862, prescribing an oath for all Federal officials. That act provides that hereafter every person elected or appointed to any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States, either in the civil, military or naval departments of the public service, excepting the President of the United States, shall, before entering upon the duties of such office, and before being entitled to the salary or other emoluments thereof, take an oath In which he swears, among other things, that he " neither sought nor accepted, nor attempted to exercise the functions of any office whatever, under any authority, or pretended authority in hostility to the Uni-

This is very comprehensive. No office holder under the Confederacy, or under any of the States in rebellion can hold any civil, military or naval office under the United States. This excludes several of made by Lord Brougham at a recent ban-President Johnson's recent appointees to quet in London. He said: office in reconstructed States. The atten-

to this matter at once.

General Sherman vs. the Bemocratic papers and through the Columbus Statesman, Cleveland Plein Deeler and other Democratic papers are laboring realously to produce the Impression that General Sherman will be a candidate for nomination to the office of Governor beforesthe Democratic State Convention. The Buffalo Courier, (Democratic) on the other hand, having a realizing source of the diagrace which will state they should recollect that those point from them, and sufficiently explained. Thus, with the contract of the diagrace which will attach to the candidate of the party which two years ago supported Vallandigham, declares that there should not the state they should not team them, agreements made with them, agreements made with them, submissions received from them, and before the party which two years ago supported Vallandigham, declares that there should recollect that those price of the diagrace which will attach to the candidate of the party which two years ago supported Vallandigham, declares that there should not the cleares that there should not the cleares that there should recollect that those price the second that they should recollect that those price the second that they should recollect that those price the state Convers, whom they call rebels, were treated by them as warriors; that truces were the sufficiently explained. Thus, with the dependence of the diagrace which will attach to the candidate of the party which two years ago supported Vallandigham, declares that there who connect General Sherman evidently would be "the friend and advocate" of the sufficiently explained the sufficiently explained. Thus, with the sufficiently explained the field during 1852 and the two following years. In the rear to watch for pursuit, when the sufficiently explained the field during 1852 and the two following years. In the rear to watch for pursuit, when the sufficiently explained the sufficiently explained the sufficiently explained the sufficiently explained the field during 1852 and t enemies. General Sherman evidently would be "the friend and advocate" thinks so himself, for he has taken the ear- North throughout, but, strange to say, he liest opportunity to declare himself in favor had no single word of sympathy for us, of the Union nomines. He will support Gen. | and the cold contempt and studied indif-Cox warmly and steadily, and will not ference of his utterances ranged him at be led to his own destruction by the wiles once on the side of our enemies. He is of a party which denounced the war as a the last man to give advice to us, and the

The Indiana Railroad Accident. The dispatch of the Superintendent of | way when he says that our friends abroad the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad denying expect us to temper our victory with that any accident had taken place on that | mercy. road proves as false as the one which placed the killed at fifteen and the wounded at one hundred and fifty. An accident certainly took place on that road on Thursday last, but the loss of life is differently reported. We shall soon get the particulars by mail, and will then publish them. Meantime we cannot too strongly conflemn the apparent effort to hide from the public. the apparent effort to hide from the public, by what was at best an equivoque, the fact that a serious accident did occur. The on the Russ pavement, while her face public has a clear right to know the exact lighted up with enthusiasm at the approach truth in all cases of this description, and of the brave soldiers. As they passed by it must be told them.

The Columbus Statesman, which is very greatly disturbed by the various shortcomings of the State Union platform, charges among other things that it contains no word of thanks to Sherman, Sheridan and other Ohio heroes. The editor of the Statesman can hardly have read the platform through. We quote the third resolution for his especial benefit,

"That the thanks of Ohio and of this nation are due to the heroic men of our army and navy whose labors and sufferings have saved the Republic. We henor our mar-tyred dead, and joyfully welcome to their comes our returning veterans." This resolution will be a thousand times

more acceptable to Sherman and his boys than the declaration of the Democratic platform framed at Chicago-an insult to every boy that has borne a bayonet-that the attempt to restore the Union by the experiment of sour has propen a FAILURE.

unmoved upon that earnest, generous girl, with her gushing tenderness toward those who had andured every serifies for the sacred cause of freedom. The difficulty between Mrs. Lincoln and the National Monomental Association of Springfield, Illinois, has been settled by the A stately dowager in the carriage, who concession of the point in issue to the wishes deemed it necessary at this juncture to in-terfere, went to the side of the excited girl, and drew her, all blushes and tears, that served only to highten her charms, back of the former. The monument will be erected over Mr. Lincoln's remains at Oak Bidge, and the family of the late President to the soft cushions she had abandoned, and the liveried coachman drove off amid the will have the use of the lot as a burying place. This is only fair and just. cheers of the delighted soldiers.

They are going to celebrate very thor- Feeding a Patient through a Boctor's oughly in New York on the coming holiday. They will commence celebrating the Fourth on the Third and will keep it up for the two days. They mean to have so big a celebration that, like the Grand Review, it can't all be done up in one day.

states on one occasion, when she was suffer-ing severely in the throat, he ste some black current paste, which, she said, moist-ened it. "Before you ate," she said, "my The Wheeling Intelligencer, the leading daily of Western Virgenia, and a sturdy champion of Unionlam and emancipation, comes to us in a new and very attractive dress. We are pleased to note this evi-(She was clairvoyant, and condition.)

own internal condition.) Doctor—"But
you could not get nourishment so?" Patiant—"Yes, I could get all my system
wants?" "In the evening," says Mr. Barrett, "I kept her asleep one hour, and took
ton for her. I at a dinner and she felt
stronger for it. I kept her asleep two
here and a courter in the morning and dence of its prosperity, and wish it well in the future as in the past.

General Wager Swayne, of Columbus, a son of Justice Swayne of the U.S. Supreme Court, has been assigned to the position of chief of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Alabams, with headquarters at Montgomery.

A list of vessels burned, sunk or otherwise destroyed on the Mississippi river or its tributaries during the war, prepared with care by C. W. St. Clair, Esq., an old Missisippi river pilot, shows a total of two

hundred and ninety-three.

The Dayton Journal says: The wheat is the Miami Valley was never so abundance on the Fourth of July. The day opens with a seremade by two first and o violin, and closes with the explosion dant and better than now. The just will of a charcoal wagon, "horses and all." Sandiake intends to do or die."

The Journal says the most singular fea-

to trial for the murder, the witnesses against him may die or be scattered, and

n either event the prosecution might fail

Lord Brougham as a Friend.

last one from whom we would willingly

take advice, but he is not far out of the

A Boldier's Welcome.

An interesting and touching incident oc

curred the other day in the great thorough-fare, while one of the New England regi-

ments was marching by. A very hand-some young lady, a dweller in Lexington

ner, she waved her embroidered, perfumed

you all for your hemism. You don't know how we have all loved you and prayed for

you while you were fighting the battles of

the country."
As she stood there, her cheeks all aglo w,

puite a boy, who looked pale and haggard,

tottered by and almost touched her robes. He stiracted her attention at once, and

seizing him by the hand, she took him, all

dusty and solled as his garmonts were, in her arms and kissed him. "My dear boy," she said, "you resemble my beloved broth-er—he was about your age—who was killed

in Virginia; and I love you for his sake.

Tell me can I do anything for you? Here, take this;" and she thrust her purse into his hand, while the tears started to her

eyes and his, and those of a dozen of his

companions in arms who witnessed the touching scene.
Nocle fellows, they had laid in the dead

ly trenches of Petersburg, and had charged the enemy's batteries again and again be-

fore Richmond, with firm lip and un-blanched cheek; but they could not lock

The Rev. R. A. F. Barrett, of King's

college, Cambridge, England, would have us believe it possible. He tells of his being called to see a woman who for twelve

years had to remain in a horizontal posi-tion. He used to meamerize her, and

stomach was contracted; now the stomach is its full size, and does not look shrunk.

(She was clairvoyant, and could see her

hours and a quarter in the morning and

one hour in the evening, outing for her as

usual." What a blessing and a saving it will be if people can really eat for one an-

other! No more destitute pauperism; no

They are to celebrate at Sandlake on the Fourth of July. Says the Albany

more starvation.

Sandiake.

handkerchief, and exclaimed,

Cincinnati Gaestte:

"murder will out."

DAILY, TEI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY, R. COWLESS & CO., EDITIONS AND PROPERLYMBE.

THURSDAY, JURE 59, 1865.

Political Geography.

The Plain Dealer is sore displeased because, as it says, a majority of the candidates of the Union Ticket live north of the National Road. We are sorry that it does not like the arrangements made by the Union State Convention, but really we supposed that body selected the ticket to suit the Union men of the State, and had no especial reference to the wishes of the Plain Dealer. Had journal is not satisfied, it must go unsatisfied.

While on this subject, it is worth while to say a word about the utter folly of maintaining in Ohio politics any such dividing and separating lines as the National Road. Whalever may have been the case in former days there is now no difference in fact, and there about the state of the real property of the interest of the critical property of the critical propert

convicted, sentenced for ten years to the State Prison, and is now suffering the ponalty, it becomes a question of interest how and where he is to be tried for the whereupon in July the price of gold bound-ed upward from 108 to 120, and before the murder of Mr. Burton :

'It is claimed by some lawyers that he end of October it touched 137. The ensu-ing winter we had a fresh issue of \$100,-000,000, with the authorization of \$50,000,may be brought of the State Prison on a writ of habeas corpus, to stand his trial for murder, but this opinion is not concurred in by the judges. The only way in which his case can be reached, it is evident, is through a pardon by the Governor, and the question is raised whether the Executive would be justified in pardoning this hardened criminal under santages of his schemes and Congressional enactments. his schemes and Congrossional enactments against the sale of gold, its price again went up until it reached 156 in October of this hardened criminal under sentence of ten years for high crimes, to encounter the uncertainties of a trial for the other offence charged upon him, even though it be the greater crime. If he is not soon brought

that year.
To increase the inflation, certificates of indebtedness had been authorized by Congress, and before the end of many weeks had appeared in market, to compete with the United States notes in liquidating that year, to secure a conviction."

Altogether it presents as singular a case debts due from one person to another, as we I as from the government to the private citizen. On the 30th of June, 1863, the as ever occurred in criminal jure prudence, as well as a verification of the old adage \$157,479,261 of these had been issued, a large portion of it discharging all the func-

tions of money. Next, the state banks followed the gene-It is refreshing in this heated term to read the following words from a speech made by Lord Brougham at a recent banof specie. Those were the days when contractors were getting rich, when merchants If my voice could reach across the Atlantic it would tell our kinsmen that their the prices of farm produce were advancing best friends, those who have been their adwith equal rapidity, and when labor found

other descent to 122. The friends of the

beginning of the war can hardly be said to have existed, save as a grain of mustard seed, had already begun to develop into a plant of sturdy growth. In 1863 the fivetwenty loan was put upon the market. On the first of May about \$64,000,000 of it had been taken; and thenceforward it found subscribers in such numbers that the remaining \$440,000,000 were taken at the late of forty-eight and a half millions per month; making with other loans an aggregate absorption by the people of over nity-five millions per month for the remainder of that year. These loans being a feedy taken prevented the Secretary The following pleasant anecdote is told by the New York correspondent of the so freely taken prevented the Secretary from having resort to fresh issues of cur-rency, and proved that the government had a substantial basis to rest upon, not the mere whim or caprice of a fickle-minded

In looking over the rise or fall of specie, stocks, &c., it must be borne in mind that neither of these movements is uniform and egular, but occurs spasmodically, being produced by combinations which make themselves felt suddenly in the markets, and for a time carry the line of values be wond the point where it can long remain. Every bound is invariably followed by its rebound, as every billow of the flowing tide is succeeded by its refluent wave. March, 1863, Congress authorized

\$400,000,000 of three years six per cent. notes, which, however, did not come into market until later in the season. On the occurred the defeat of Chicksmauga and the abortive attempt of Meade on the Rapidan, the joint effect of which was to end up gold from 127, the lowest point in September, to 140, the lowest in October, and 15%, the highest reached in November. From this figure it kept gradually working upward till the following March, when it reached 169; in April 167; in May 170; in June 251; and in July 286, from which maximum figure it fell back August to 262; in September to 255, and in October to 229. In November it again rallied to 260, but the following month re-eded to 244. Thenceforth it rather tumbled than fell to 200, to 175, to 150, and 130, milewed by the savance which has

recently taken place.

The rise in the Autumn of 1863 was due to the same in Virginia. At the same time repeated calls were made for fresh troops, that could be furnished only with difficulty and at vast expense to the States, thus heaping up the indebtedness at an unprecedented rate. The gloom was deep, abid-

ng, almost universal. been fired out of the mountains of Georgia,
Atlants fell; Sherman undertook his famous "march to the sea;" Savannah was aptured; Hood was repeatedly thrashed perfore Nashville, as Early had been in the Shenandeah Valley; the political feeling of the country ran high, and Mr. Lincoln was re-elected President. In four months gold had fallen 75 per cent.; though it still kept on the wrong side of 200. By the set passed in June, 1864, the total amount of United States Treasury notes below \$10, and issued as legal tender, was never to exceed \$450,000,000; and the three years seven-thirty notes, in denominations of \$10 or above, might rather be regarded as permanent investments than currency. There were no military reverses at that time; while Sherman was preparing to push northward and extinguish the rebellion; yet in spite of these gold fluctuated be-tween 200 and 230 in the month of Nov-

ember. The principal cause was the fresh command for troops.

During the winter we received fritellistics of the dissolution of what remained if Hood's army; while Sherman, having secruited his strength at Savannah, set out by an anti-Copperhead administration, by an anti-Copperhead administration administ gence of the dissolution of what remained gence of the dissolution of what remained of Hood's army; while Sherman, having recruited his strength at Savannah, set out toward Richmond. It is unnecessay to recount the performance of that modern Gladius Rome the pierced through the ensmy's heart, and how each fresh thrust made the gold speculators wilt and weaken. At last the armies of the Potomac and the James, with Fort Fisher and Wilmington thought of the past with little profit, if they can be deceived by such jugglery, or again misled by traitors under the guise of "Democracy,"—Obertin Nove.

of \$150,000,000 in government currency, when an advance of from two to nine per cent took place in the price of specie. In June gold reached 109. This slight rise also made only the few, the general effect upon business being decidedly beneficial. This issue about filled the vacuum which had been made by bank failures in the Northwest; it quickened the manufacturing industry of the country; it supplied means of forwarding to the East and Europe the vast stock of breadstuffs lying i'le in the grain-growing States of the West at a time when Europe was hungry, and thus revived confidence in the people and in the government, which alone was worth all the losses to both, occasioned by the somewhat higher prices that began to rule, through the appreciation of gold, or rather the depreciation of \$150,000,000 legal-tender notes, whereapon in July the price of gold boundard warrant fees 108 at 150, and helper the form 1861 to 1864 by means of currency. portations were largely produced by the fictitious prespectty which had been crested from 1861 to 1864 by means of currency inflatious. This temporary demand for gold was the principal cause of the late advance; but it was due in part also to the oscillations of the gold market, alluded to above, carrying the price as often below as above its legitimate value, according to the law of supply and demand.

AT CLEVELAND,

At Russell's Forrest City House, from Monday, July 3d, until Saturday, July 8th.

A Southern Version of the Capture of

Davis,
[From the Houston Telegraph.]
Lieutenant Elsan, of Company K, 24th Texas Cavalry, was with Mr. Davis when he was captured, and has kindly recounted narrative we derive the following:

Mr. Davis, Judge Besgan, Colonel Lubbuck, and Colonel Johnson, were on route to Texas, expecting to continue the struggle here. Mrs. Davis and family were travelling towards Florida with a view of running the blockade from the Florida coast. It was Mrs. Davis' intention to take the children to England, and then to rejoin her husband in Texas, where they

hoped to protract the struggie.

Licetonant Elsan was one of the guard of Mrs. Davis' party. They were in Wilcox county, Georgia, May 7, when the President joined them. They travelled together that day. On the morning of the 8th he parted from them for Texas, on breaklets. After travelling twenty miles.

other descent to 122. The friends of the administration pelicy pointed triumphant be set out Mrs. Davis threw a veil over his administration pelicy pointed triumphant bat. He had got but a few steps when a ty to this decline, insisting that, with suffice that the had got but a few steps when a cavalityman rode up, and presenting his cavalityman rode up, and presenting his cient confidence in the government, gold would certainly come down to the currency standard.

In truth, this confidence, which at the in Richmond since the war began.) As he stopped Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis ran to him, and throwing her arms around his neck, begged them to spare his life. Colonel Prichard, the commander of the pursuing cavalry, now rode up, and assured her he should not be hurt. From this time the party were treated

with marked politeness. They were taken to Macon, Mrs. Davis being allowed all her transportation except an ambulance, which was taken for some of the wounded. Lieutenant Elsan says the entire amount of specie the party had with them was about eleven thousand dollars. Of this Mrs. Davis had two thousand dollars, her

own private funds: Mr. Davis about fourteen handred, which he carried in his holsters, and the balance belonged to Judge Reagan and the balance of the party. The party left Macon on the evening of 13th, under, guard, for Washington City, all in good health and quite hopeful.

The State Prisoners at Fortress Mon-The Fortress Monroe correspondent of

the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "Jeff. Davis has fully recovered his health. He has not yet been returned to his first diet, the army ration. His food is prescrib-ed by Dr. Craven, and is such as will conduce most to his health. Since the tone of his physical health has been restored, he, too, has taken to puffing the Indian weed. 20th of September \$500,000,000 of this money had been issued. About the same he brought with him into the fortress. The bowl is wrought in the semblance of a tur-

baned head a la Zouare. hand head a to zonate.

A "As not a word is allowed to be said to
Davis, he speaks very little. No one is allowed to see him. Occasionally a highly imaginative or positively mendacious individual, passing through here, gives out that he has seen Jeff. Davis. These statements are utterly false; no one whatever, except-ing only the guard, and General Miles, have looked upon the 'fallen Lucifer' since his incarceration. Cabinet officers have visited the fort since Jeff.'s imprisonment there, but not even to them was accorded the privilege of looking upon him. Passes to enter the fort can only be obtained by par-sons well known here, and these must have

most urgent business.
"John Mitchell is treated very mu in part to the appearance of the fresh issue of Government six per cant, notes; in part to military events in Tennessee, and in part to military events in Tennessee, and in part to the style of the more important rebels. He subsists on Government army rations, is to military events in Tennessee, and in part closely guarded, and is not allowed the wherewithal to manufacture treasonable newspaper articles; nor is he furnished with papers or any reading matter, save the Bible or any prayer-book that he may desire. John wiles away the weary hours of his prison life with smoking. He brought a pipe with him, and is allowed

otherwise.
"Clay smokes with philosophic indifferencs. He occasionally addresses a pleasant remark to his guards. As a prisoner he has given very little trouble. From the beginning he has subsisted on the army ra-tion. He eats but little, smokes a great deal, and has evidently made up his mind that neither fretting nor grumbling will help his case, and the best course to be pursued is to take things easily and quietly."

The Ohio Statesman is engaged in the sudable endeavor to excite jealousy between the Northern and Southern portions of Ohio, by parading in its columns indidivision, in the hope that its party may bridt by the division. The people have studied the history of the past with little ed.

How of the benefits if there is such a thing as a cure for Chronic Catarri, in my case a substantial cure has been effected.

Deafness. Gatarrh.

DISCHARGES OF THE EARS, &c.

MED ICAL

DR. LIGHTHILL.

LATEOF

Will commence his engagement

AT MANSFIELD, RICHLAND CO., O., At the Wiler House, From Monday, July 10th, until Saturday, July 15th, 1865.

AT ELRYIA, LORAIN, COUNTY OHIO. At the Beebe House, from Tuesday, June 20th, until Saturday, June 24th, 1865.

AT MEDINA, MEDINA COUNTY, OHIO. At the American Hotel, from Tuesday June 27th, until Saturday, July 1st, 1865

AT CLEVELAND,

DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL'S first visit to to us the details of the affair. From his Ohio was induced by numerous applications for treatment from parties unable to visit New York for that purpose, and who can not be successfully treated except after a personal examination. His practice has been so successful that he has repeated his visits to Cleveland several times. Still he finds that it is aimost as difficult for some parties desiring his service, to visit him at Cleveland, that in compliance with the request of many citizens, he has consented, before returning to Europe, to visit several central points in Northern Ohio, making Cleveland his headquarters so that all who

desire can consult him. For the past twelve years Dr. Lighthill has paid exclusive attention to the treat-ment of deafness and estarth in its vari-

and deprivation, painfully embarrassing, Land Reduction in raids. have experienced it. If, therefore, there is the moreous moreons and the moreous moreons. it my duty, therefore, and it affords me much pleasure, to give my testimony to the happy effects of your treatment and reme-dies. My daughter has suffered from deafness since early childhood. The left ear has been badly diseased. The right car, also, for several years, was seriously affected, and the disease apparently increasing, threatening the entire loss of hearing. It was with extreme difficulty that she could participate in the conversation of her friends, and for two years has been de-prived of this source of social enjoyment. Happily my attention was directed to your advertisement, and I was induced to place her in your care. Your treatment, under care of a kind Providence, has been successful. Her hearing, so far as I can judge, appears to be perfectly restored. Whother this restoration is permanent is a ques-tion time alone can determine, but present results are certainly very gratifying.

I am, dear sir,
Truly and gratefully yours,
B. T. WALCH, D. D.

From Rev. Fred S. Jewell. Professor of the State Normal School, Albany, N. Y. Du Lighthell. Dear Sir: Under date of March 14. I sent you a careful statement of my case, my former treatment, my fail-ure to obtain relief in that direction, my resort to your treatment and its beneficial

I have been, from the winter of the year 1844, subject to violent periodical attacks of catarrh, marked by febrile syptom, violent inflammation of the lining n embranes of the cavities of the head, accompanied in the first stages by a watery discharge from the nose, subsequently becoming scrid and yellow and towards the close of the attack purient and bloody. These attacks produced a most distressing species of headache, occurring periodically each day for a period varying from one to three weeks, securities so yielded as to increasing to the control of the securities as yielded as to increasing the most securities. netimes so violent as to incapaciate me for business, and confine me to my bed. At times the attendant inflammation would extend to the teeth, produce toothsche, or to the throat, occasioning hoarseness and partial less of voice; and twice within the last few years it has so affected the right eye as to confine me for weeks to a darked room.

I had tried medicines and applications of various kinds; snulls and other catarrh-al preparations of some half a dozen kinds; plications to the head of camphor, iger and hot fomentation of different kinds; and in connection with these the usual emetics and cathartics employed to induce counter sction. But none of these had produced any permanent improve-ment, and in the few instances in which temporal relief was afforded, it was at the expense of so much strength as to leave me greatly exhausted. Under these circumstances I was led, though with some reluctance, from the supposed incurability of the disease, to make a trial of your treatment. I found it soon beyond even my hopes, reaching the disease as it had never been reached before, and alleviating its symptoms to an extent which I had supposed impossible. At the time when I gave you my former certificate, while I did not feel assured of a complete cure, I had obtained a material relief which amply repaid me for my trial of your treatment, and which satisfied me that that treatment was as effective as it was simple and philosophical. A substantial escape from my old attacks of catarrh, for the almost unprecedented period of nearly half a year, and that in spite of severe attacks of ill-ness, which would have formerly rendered such an occurrence inevitable, was, to me, proof of an important success. It is now six months since I sent you that statement, vidual scatiments of Republicans North and South of the National Road, as adverse principles, indicative of irrepressible antagonism between the sections. It is not strange that a paper, whose every expression indicates its mortification and discount of the section of the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself and to those who strange that a paper, whose every expression indicates its mortification and discount of the public, it seems to me a matter of simple justice to yourself and to those who are not present that a paper indicates its mortification and while it is unpleasant for me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple proper that statement, and while it is unpleasant for me to appear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple proper that a papear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple proper that a papear thus constantly, and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple proper that a papear thus constantly and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple proper that a papear thus constantly and in this guise, before the public, it seems to me a matter of simple proper that a papear thus constantly and in the public proper that a papear thus constantly and in the public proper that a papear thus constantly and in the public proper that a papear thus constantly and in the public proper that a papear thus constantly and in the public proper that a papear thus constantly and in this guise. am not only as fully satisfied as to the utility and efficacy of your treatment of ca-tarrh as I was six months ago, but I am now of the belief that if there is such a my case a substantial cure has been effect-

> Prof. State Normal School. ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 1. 1864. may312-26

BANKERS.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS. No. 44 WALL STREET, N. T., Government Loan Agents, KEEP ON HAND FOR IMMBDIATE DELIVERY,

THE ISSUES OF OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.

We Bur and Sent all classes of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES at market raise.

OBDERS from BANKS and BANKEES executed on favorable terms, and with dispatch.

Also receive DEPOSITS and alles INTEREST as current balances.

Journal of the security of the secu

DRY GOODS. DEESS GOODS MARKED DOWN

J. H. DEWITT & CO. Have this day marked their entire stock of SPRIN
AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS at prices the must close them at once, without regard to cost.

J. H. Dawlitz & OO.,
Junes
T and H Public Square. AT COST AND BELOW COST.

J. H. DEWITT & CO.

J. H. DaWITT & CO., 7 and H Public Square. PINE, BLUE AND BUFF ORGANdist, received to day TAYLOB, GRISWOLD & O'A, 217 Superior st. jane34 BLACK FLORENTINES 6 4 AND 8-4, received to-day, GRISWOLD & CO., June 17 Str Superior street. ORGANDIES! A few choice patterns, just received TAYLOB, GRISWOLD & 09.

BLACK GRO. GRAIN SILKS at low junear TAYLOB, GRISWOLD & CO., june27 217 Superior street

E. I. Baldwin & Go

PRINTS

Opened in Gieveland this sesson, by the piece or package June 7 E. I. BALDWIN & CO. Crumb, Baslington & Kendali

Black and White Shirred Muslin, White Shirred Muslin, % Black Hernanni

Black Drap de s'ie, For Gentlemen's Wear. HOWER & HIGBEE

Choice French Organdies,

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PILLOW-CASE LINEN, of best qualities, at WHITE TABLE-CLOTH at \$3.00; actually NAPKINS, DOYLES, and LINEN BOSOMS, Hand-span Lamese, reverse that lines Goods sold by me are warranted of the vary best manufacture, and will be sold off as low as such qualities of goods can be afforded.

N. B.—A package of Ladies and Semis HAND-KERGHISFS and some BROWN TABLECLUTER, slightly wet, will be sold off at very low prices.

B. HYMAR.

NoTICE. QUARTERRASTES GENERAL'S OFFICE,]
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28, 1886.
MANY TROUSANDS OF MULES are being di

The sales will continue unit to the reduction of the armies, now going on rapidity.

There are in the armies of the Potomae, of the Tennasses, and of Georgia, probably FOUR THOU-PAND OF THE FIRERT SIX MULE TRAMS IN THE WORLD.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war, as young mules, accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken, hardened by exercise, gentle and familiar, from being so long surrounded by the soldiers.

The whole Bouin is stripped of farming stock, and the North has also suffered from the drain of animals, taken to emply the armies.

These animals are sold at public smotion; THEY WILL NOT BRING ABYTHING LIKE THEY.

TRUE VALUE; and such opportunities for farmers to get working animals to atock their farms, and for drovers and dealers in seeck to make good speem shitted on, by purchasing them and disposing of them in the South, will never court spein.

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Ship and Bridge Builders, Machinists and Mannfacturers, who deelers a quality of Iron that will,
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LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of an act of the Gameral Assembly of the State of Onlor, passed April 13, 1865, the understaged state offices will receive proposals until the first day of August mant, for the purchase of this Land Berly received from the United States for the stablishment of an Agricultural Cologo, or Jojinges, in the State of Oblo. The Scrip comprises 630 000 acres of land.

No proposition will be received for less than one hundred and staty acres.

If more convenient, proposals may be made to the Auditor and Tressurer of any county, who will aransmit the same to the undersigned.

JAS. H. GUDMAN,

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